promoter sequence to increase expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof; and

a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier therefor.

15. (Twice Amended) A method of stimulating an immune response in a mammal using an effective amount of an immunogenic composition comprising a plasmid that will not replicate, wherein the plasmid comprises:

a first nucleotide sequence encoding a RSV G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein,

an immediate early cytomegalovirus promoter sequence operatively linked to said first nucleotide sequence for expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof in the host,

a second nucleotide sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus Intron A located between said first nucleotide sequence and said promoter sequence to increase expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof, and

a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier therefor.

30. (Twice Amended) A method of using a gene encoding a respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein, to produce immunogenic composition, which comprises:

(a) isolating said gene,

(b) operatively linking said gene or fragment thereof to an immediate early cytomegalovirus promoter sequence to produce a plasmid vector that will not replicate when introduced into a mammal, and

(c) introducing a second nucleotide sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus Intron A into the plasmid from step (b) between said promoter sequence and said gene to increase expression of RSV G protein or fragment thereof, thereby producing an immunogenic composition.

Add new claim 43 as follows:

43. (New) The method of claim 30 further comprising administering the composition from step (c) to a mammal to stimulate an immune response in said animal.